

Reds Planned Schools for U. S. Revolt

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of government and rulers in human society?

All Ownership Denounced

"We are convinced that private ownership is not more than the result of a thousand robberies of the strong upon the weak; that the present so-called government is a gigantic bandit gang composed of ordinary thieves, parasites and political charlatans. With the assistance of priests of different beliefs who are assisted by hired blood-thirsty dogs with rifles and cannon they run up. The workingman finds himself at the present time such the iron foot of the capitalists. He is a slave and possibly a more unfortunate slave in comparison with slavery that has been."

Here is another circular which has been circulated in all parts of the East within the last few weeks. It was printed in English and was addressed "To the Workingman":

"You must understand the fundamentals of revolutionary socialism if you are to free yourself from capitalism. You must do as your fellow workers in Russia and Germany have done. Prepare yourselves for the final conflict with the master class."

There is published in New York, at 321 Willis Avenue, The Bronx, a Lithuanian paper, called "Abailis," the English equivalent of the word being "echo." Evidence in possession of the government shows the paper is an out and out Bolshevik organ. It was testified by virtually all the witnesses examined by the Senate committee that the Lithuanian is the backbone of the Red army in Russia.

Soviet System Applauded

In a recent issue of The Bronx Lithuanian paper there appeared the following:

"Bolshevism is nothing else than working class government. That is why the capitalist press does not like the Bolsheviks. The Russian Soviet government is 95 per cent made up of working people and it is the most democratic form of government in the world today. The proletarian dictatorship must conquer all the world of parasites and slave owners."

"It will be hard to hold the Bolshevik back because they are mobilizing all Russia. They are ready to have by next September 3,000,000 well-trained Bolshevik soldiers with plenty of ammunition and with officers from the German, Austrian and Hungarian armies in Russia."

The following from a newspaper printed in Spanish was placed in the record as illustrative of Bolshevik propaganda carried on in this country in that language:

"The death of the old society is close at hand. It will not delay much longer. Everything indicates the death of the Bourgeois society will come unexpectedly. Let every man and every woman who loves the anarchist ideal propagate with tenacity, without hesitating, not measuring dangers, and without taking in account the consequences."

Italian Aid Also Sought

Here follows a sample of the propaganda which is being directed to the Italians in this country:

"War of classes, let it be the cry of the oppressed. But, more than the cry, it is to prepare for our war, the cowardly remnant of the past. The danger comes forward ready for the war of classes. And so we shall do, on the day when, closed in destructive av-

lanches and moving with force and awe against our enemies, the state, the church and capitalism, with the terrible cry, 'It is the revolution that passes; it is the war of classes that destroys a world of infamies to create the social justice!'"

This at the moment was signed "The Latin Branch, Industrial Workers of the World."

A sample of I. W. W. propaganda carried on in the Finnish language reads:

"The war of the internationalists is the continuous class struggle in the mines, factories and smelters. Real democracy will come only when the arbitrary rule of the capitalist, which is nourished by exploitation, economic robbery and new wars, is stopped. To hell with that system which creates American Hung, industrial killers, and humiliates women and children."

A handbill in English circulated in Seattle says:

"A challenge to the intelligence of the workers has been expressed by the industrial barons of America in the incarceration of the workers in the jails because they have stood up for the interests of the working classes. What do you intend to do about it? Other countries have released their political prisoners."

"Remember that the resentment of the police, the intelligent expression of thinking people. Are you going to stifle this expression of intelligence by being dumb and inactive, or will you do for your state?"

Another circular, put out before the armistice, reads:

"Young men, are you going to refuse to register for military service in order to save the life of a man who has brought on this war stay at home and get richer by gambling in foodstuffs?"

"I would rather die or be imprisoned for the sake of justice, than kill our fellow men in this unjust war."

An unsigned circular, also in English, and addressed, "Men of the army, farewell!" says:

"You were put in the army, it has been stated to fight for democracy and freedom. Don't you think it is time for you to realize that you are not free, and that it is up to you to line up with your class and help it to fight and win industrial freedom right here in the United States?"

General Strike Urged

Another headed "American Workers, What Are You Going to Do About It? Shall American Troops be Used to Police Europe in the Interest of the Capitalist Class?" says:

"You must begin right now to organize for a general strike to tie up all industry. Then, if the capitalists persist, if they still refuse to listen to the voice of reason and will not permit the peaceful process of reorganization of industry upon the basis of common ownership and administration, use the clenched fist of labor to strike them down."

"Workingmen and workingwomen, organize so as to have the power to stop capitalist reaction; organize for the social revolution; down with capitalism, long live the industrial commonwealth!"

An enlightening statement of radical plans for propaganda, published in the "Industrial Union Bulletin," of Seattle on November 23, of last fall, was among the papers introduced. It reads:

"But methods can be used to reach an increasing mass of workers and to teach them the meaning of the social revolution and how to bring it about. As to what methods have been tried, the best has been the concentration of forces upon industry through group and mass movements. People in groups or masses feel more strongly and are emboldened to think and act more boldly."

"As a means to this end of reaching the great mass of workers we suggest union schools to teach speakers, organizers and delegates. These can teach the history of the labor movement and also how to properly transact the business."

Wholesale Seizure Advised

"We should take the lead in all struggles of the workers, pointing out to them the necessity of organizing themselves to take possession of the land and the machinery of production."

A Hungarian Socialist circular recently circulated throughout the whole country says:

"The internationalism of labor has come back to life with renewed force. The proletariat rises to open the way for the new citizen. What was only a desire yesterday becomes a fact today. From the ocean of blood viciously arises the red flag of socialism. The laboring class has started to fulfill its historic mission."

"Hungarian workers of America, understand that for the accomplishment of this great task you must unite and work in unity. Form the council of workers in every place, and on with the work which the councils of the empire will build the realm of freedom."

The material included a list of radical newspapers, and several propaganda pamphlets, which "show how great is the extent of the agitation. Among the pamphlets are:

"Sabotage," by Emile Pouget, with an introduction by Arturo Gombosi. A 108-page book advocating sabotage and giving instructions for its employment. It also has a list of 130 radical publications whose reading it urges.

"The New Unionism," by Andre Tardieu, a clear statement of the philosophy and practice of syndicalism, its history and its status all over the world. 123 pages.

"Sabotage," by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. It says: "I am not going to try to justify sabotage on any moral ground. If the workers consider it

necessary, that in itself makes sabotage moral." 318 pages.

"The Red Dawn," by Harrison George, twenty-five pages of incentive to sabotage and revolution.

"The Revolutionary I. W. W.," by Grover H. Perry, 206 pages of the same, with instructions for organization.

"The Advancing Proletariat," by Abner E. Woodruff, thirty-two pages of the same.

"The I. W. W. Its History, Structure and Methods," a handbook of instructions and incentive, 29 pages.

"The Unwieldy Sweep of the Machine Process," by Nils H. Hanson, an incentive against machinery, with organizing instructions and appeals, thirty-two pages.

A letter to the American Workington, by N. Iofine (the Russian dictator).

Radical newspapers listed, in addition to the I. W. W. organs named in the memorandum from Judge Lannan's office, introduced yesterday, are:

"Golos Trudovika" (The Voice of the Laborer), Chicago.

"Rabochy Krestianin" (The Worker and Peasant), New York.

"Narodnaya Gazeta" (A weekly Monarchist paper), New York.

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Bolsheviks at Buffalo Issued Demand on City

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nation-wide revolution is to make provisions for plans to socialize all industries of America.

B. A nation-wide call to be issued to workers to organize on the same plans as the Buffalo Workers and Soldiers' Council.

When the manifesto reached Mayor Buck he got into communication with Police Chief Higgins. Within two hours the Buffalo police had its special riot squad ready for action.

Mayor Buck began to feel somewhat alarmed over the situation and had a long-distance telephone talk with Governor Smith and Adjutant General Berry. As a result of this talk General Berry started for Buffalo, reaching there about the time the Bolsheviks sent their manifesto to Mayor Buck.

Parades of Unemployed

For a week prior to the receipt of this document the unemployed had paraded the streets. At times there were hundreds of them, and they were the Socialist agitators took advantage of the unrest to spread their propaganda, and organized a big mass meeting in McKinley Square on Sunday.

When the manifesto reached Mayor Buck, giving an indication of the incendiary speeches which might be expected at the meeting, he ordered that the meeting be held in a park.

To enforce his order, policemen armed with repeating shotguns and carbines were placed at advantageous positions around the park. Colonel Turpin, commanding the 11th Regiment, New York, offered the services of as many of his command as would be necessary.

While at no time did the situation appear to warrant the calling out of a large armed force, the state authorities decided to be on the safe side, and accordingly General George R. Dyer, commanding New York City, ordered that the 11th Regiment, New York, be placed in readiness to enter at a moment's notice.

Mayor Buck Tells

What Caused Him to Prepare for Trouble

Buffalo, March 11.—Despite notices to New York City National Guard regiments to be ready to suppress an uprising of unemployed, Buffalo today has been more quiet than at any time during the past month. More than that—and you may take Mayor George S. Buck's words for this—it will remain quiet.

"We have not needed troops here, we do not need them, we do not expect to need them," he declared this afternoon. "But if we do need them we will have all we need on short notice. It was in arranging to have them here that I phoned Governor Smith on Sunday. I wanted to be ready. I suppose the reason Adjutant General Berry notified New York City, commanding the 11th Regiment, New York, to stand by for a duty call is that he was prepared to be ready."

"The trouble you are ready for seldom comes. When it does come it is rarely serious," the Mayor continued. "Therefore, when we were told that an attempt would be made here to duplicate Seattle, I decided to be prepared to smother any trouble before it started, and without cracking a head, but to be ready if we had to crack heads."

"What happened," said the Mayor, "is simply this. There was a threat of trouble and I prepared to meet it. Ever since the armistice, radical agitators have been trying to make capital out of the unemployed. It is the same crowd which was riotous when not pro-German before we went to war, and anti-war, anti-race and about everything else while we were at war. These have been talking of organizing Soviets and all that sort of thing. It is the same old crowd working under new names."

"Last Tuesday an attempt was made to stage a demonstration of the unemployed. Martin B. Heiser, a radical Socialist organizer, collected some 200 or 300 men, women and children in the Black Rock district, a mile or so out of the center and marched them to the McKinley monument in Niagara Square. That is, the crowd marched and Heiser rode in an auto. At Niagara Square the police were waiting and kept the crowd moving. Then Heiser led it to this office."

"Charles R. Heald, finance commissioner, was in charge. Of him Heiser demanded work for the unemployed."

The Crowd Soon Dispersed

"Heald told them the city council was fully aware that there is unemployment here, that it is doing all possible to relieve it, and that I was at the moment in Washington attending the President's conference on the subject. The crowd dispersed and that was the end of it."

"On Friday Heiser notified us that on Monday the workers, soldiers, sailors and farmers' council of Buffalo was arranging a mass meeting at the McKinley monument for Monday morning. With it came a demand for the free use of the Auditorium and a declaration of the intention to issue a nation-wide call for all workers to unite for the socialization of all American industries."

"It was notified that he could hold no parade and that Governor General Malone gave him the use of the Auditorium all the speeches would have to be in English. Mr. Malone refused the use of the hall and that settled matters for the moment."

"Saturday word came to us that the word was being passed, 'meet and parade Monday, Mayor or no Mayor.' With this word there came the big things that would be done. The organizations, secretly formed, were to be the men about which the unemployed were to gather for direful things."

Riot Guns Received

"It so happened that on Saturday an order of riot shotguns placed some time ago was received and turned over to the police."

"Sunday we had more threats of trouble and purely as a matter of precaution I telephoned Governor Smith. I told him frankly that I could not attempt might be made to make Buffalo another Seattle; that I believed the police could handle any situation, but I wanted to be ready to get troops at once should the situation get out of bounds."

"The Governor told me Adjutant General Berry would be here Monday to look over the ground and make any arrangements that might be necessary."

"Monday a squad of police with the riot guns were in Niagara Square. Another group was on duty here at City Hall. There was nothing for them to do."

"General Berry came here yesterday, looked over the field, and, after seeing Colonel Turpin and the local regiment, told me to call on him if needed. Colonel Turpin, he said, could have his men on duty in two hours."

"With this word he came, he said, 15,000 men would be in here, needed. And that's the whole story."

I didn't propose to let anybody start anything."

"The unemployment situation here is not as acute as it frequently has been in the past. Aside from men engaged in lake traffic, a purely seasonal business, there are not more than 15,000 persons idle in Buffalo. There are 5,000 more lake men who have begun to gather from all points for the opening of navigation, which should be early this year."

The city council tonight refused to issue a permit for a meeting of Socialists at Elmwood Music Hall on Friday night, at which it was proposed to discuss and adopt resolutions calling for the release of all persons imprisoned under the espionage law.

The application for a permit to hold a parade of unemployed, which was refused yesterday, has not been renewed.

State Guard Short

Of Equipment When Buffalo Call Came

It was learned here last night that when Adjutant General Berry issued orders for the local regiments of the National Guard to make ready to leave for Buffalo in the event they were needed there to quell any possible disturbance, it was found that most of the regiments were without equipment.

A hurried request was made on the regular army officials at Governors Island for mess kits and other field equipments, which were furnished.

The local regiments, it was said by a high national guard officer, are practically without equipment, as the old guard unit looking starting off France, took everything worth while with them.

Brigadier General George R. Dyer, in a statement yesterday, said:

"I had received word from Albany of the trouble in Buffalo, and was informed that if the situation there became worse some organizations of the State Guard might be needed. Bearing in mind that considerable money had been expended on the State Guard and that, consequently, if a call came, much would be expected of the organization, I held a conference Monday with four city colonels to go over the situation so that if a call came mobilization could take place in the shortest possible time."

"As a result of the conference it was natural that these colonels should take some steps to facilitate action if orders came, and this undoubtedly explains the activities of some of the captains last night Monday in going over

their lists in preparation for a possible emergency."

"No call for mobilization has been issued, and I believe the situation now is such that none need be expected. But if it comes you will find the State Guard in this city prepared to live up to its reputation."

No Bolshevik Uprising, Says Algernon Lee

One thousand men and women, all wearing red brassards inscribed with the initials of the Young People's Socialist League, and twenty-five detectives attended a rally in the Central Opera House last night.

According to Louis P. Lochner, chairman of the meeting, some difficulty had been experienced in obtaining a hall whose manager would consent to its housing a Socialist gathering. He introduced Alderman Algernon Lee, of the Rand School, who branded the stories of a Bolshevik plot in this country as a fake.

"You have all been reading lurid stories in the papers the last day or two about a Bolshevik uprising all over the United States," he said. "You know as well as I do that this talk is being launched at this time for political purposes in the hands of deceiving and scaring the people who do not know the difference between Bolshevism and astrology."

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